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Industrial Louisville and Commercial Gazette

VOLUME VII.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872:

Steam Distilleries at Work.

In our last issue we gave a concise summary of the extent and volume of the whisky production in this state as well as the United States, embracing the past eighteen months in Kentucky, and for three years in the whole country. The great bulk of the entire production consisted of high-wines and steam Bourbon—so called—the latter being little better than raw spirits, and not palatable until past two years old. It is a well-known fact to the trade, that the excessive taxes caused the production of pure, straight Bourbon, the old-fashioned, hand-made fire-distilled to almost wholly cease, and pure whisky, the genuine Bourbon, is extremely scarce, and is as valuable as old wine over one hundred years old. A few barrels of old-fashioned, copper whiskey, thirteen years old, are still in existence, commanding twenty dollars per gallon. In the Bourbon county district there are but six distilleries in operation, which adhere to the old process, and their annual production is small. This product is generally contracted for as soon as made, and the great bulk of it is purchased exclusively for this market.

There are six distilleries in this (the Louisville) district, three of which have not been in operation since last May. They recommenced work with the new year, having capacity for the daily production each of from 30 to 50 barrels. In addition to this, six of the Owen County, sour mash distilleries resumed operations last week, and the other distillers in the district, (the 5th, or Louisville district) contemplate partial resumption of full work before February. One of the largest distilleries in the State, located in the city, on upper Main street, has resumed operations after a recess of twenty months. The great reduction of stocks of old whisky has at length induced the manufacturers to go to work, and a material increase in new product is anticipated in the next six months. It will not, however, be on the market for consumption until after next year.

The Tobacco Crops and Market.

The market thus far this season has been of rather a quiet character, the transactions to date being barely equal to the sales of the previous season. This is conceded to be fully equal, if not in excess of anticipations, as the incoming crop of what is known as Kentucky tobaccos, embracing the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and portions of Ohio is not expected to amount to over 145,000 hhd's, against a total of 197,500 hhd's last season. With the falling off in quantity the aggregate of sales in Louisville, exhibits a gratifying result, the facts demonstrating an actual increase in offerings, despite the very untoward weather, and long continued unnavigable condition of the river and tributaries. The dealers and planters alike, are fully aware of the fact that this is the best and the quickest market in the country for the great staple, and producers especially of the bright cutting leaf tobacco and wrappers, as well as of shipping grades would best consult their own interests by sending their crops direct to this market for sale, through the admirably arranged and managed tobacco warehouses.

The falling off in the crops was traceable to the unreliability of labor, inducing farmers to give more attention to cereals, which were at the planting season bringing relatively higher prices, and do not require so much or such skillful labor, while the tobacco trade was depressed. A trade circular, referring to the subject, estimates that of the current crop 85,000 to 90,000 hhd's, may reach the seaboard, and observe that as to the quality and character of the new crop, indications are that the growth is superior to the preceding one. "The leaf is not of large size, but shows fine fibres and more body." Little injury was done by the frost last September, but in some districts more or less was cut green. In what is known as the cutting dis-

trict the crop is fully as good as last year.

A great increase in the domestic consumption of tobacco is indicated in the revenue returns, but the export demand seems to be largely influenced by the price; if low, shippers will take large quantities; if high, they will get on with comparatively little. We learn that stocks of American tobacco are small in the principle markets on the continent, but that England has an excessive supply—say 30,000 hhd's. The export of leaf tobacco from the United States for the year ending October 1, 1871, was stated at 96,547 hhd's.

Current high prices will undoubtedly stimulate the effort to make a large crop this year, and in view of this position the trade and manufacture of tobacco is not well assured. Manufacturers themselves are reported to have speculated freely in manufactured tobacco; the production and stocks are known to show a large increase; and it remains to be seen what effect will be produced by an effort to close out stocks on hand, and curtail operations within the limits of legitimate wants.

The following is an estimate of the crop in the United States for the season of 1871-72:

	hhd's.	hhd's.
Kentucky and Western.....	130,000	to 144,000
Virginia.....	50,000	to 55,000
Maryland.....	25,000	to 30,000
Ohio.....	15,000	to 16,000
Total.....	220,000	to 245,000

Redemption of Defaced or Mutilated United States Currency.

On and after the 1st of January, defaced or mutilated United States notes and fractional currency, instead of being redeemed as now only by the United States Treasurer, subject to discount for mutilation, will be redeemed at their full face value in new notes or currency by the Treasurer, several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories of the United States, and all national bank depositories, and will be received at their full face value by all officers of the Treasury Department in payment of all currency dues to the United States, provided that three-fifths of the original proportion of the notes are presented in one piece. Fragments of less than five-eighths will be redeemed only by the Treasurer of the United States. If more than one-half and less than five-eighths is presented, half of the face value will be paid; less than half a note will be redeemed only on affidavit that the missing portion has been totally destroyed. Under the new rules, any person, firm, bank, corporation or public officer will be permitted to forward five dollars and upward in fractional currency, and fifty dollars and upward in legal tender notes, for redemption, to the United States Treasurer, by express, at the expense of the Department.

Tax upon Dividends.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a tax must be paid upon dividends declared out of the earnings of 1871, and upon the interest and coupons representing the interest which accrued in that year, even though the dividends are not declared or the interest is not payable until after December 31, 1871; and that the corporations mentioned in section 15, of the act of July the 4, 1870, should withhold the tax from the holders of their stocks and bonds.

The Supreme Court on Monday affirmed the constitutionality of the legal tender law and overruled so much of the decision in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold as ruled the legal tender acts unwarranted by the Constitution, so far as they apply to contracts made before their enactment. Judge Strong read the opinion of the court, and Justice Brady read an opinion sustaining it. Three of the judges who dissented read opinions also. The Court stood five to four—all of the judges who agreed in the decision of Hepburn vs. Griswold maintaining their original opinions.

The Texas papers are urging the annexation of Mexico to the United States.

OUR TRADE-MARK

BRANDS

Old Stock Bourbon.
Old Pet Bourbon.
Diana Bourbon.
Old Buck Bourbon.
Galt House Bourbon.
Challenge Rye.
Choice Rye.
Favorite Rye.
Diana Rye.

Our different brands represent different ages, from 2 to 7 years old.

As our trade extends over every State, and nearly every Territory, in the Union, we put all of our brands up in extra heavy iron-hooped coo-
perage, to safely bear transportation to any part of the United States.

And as we want our Whiskies only sold pure, we will, from this time forward, rebarrel and ship all at proof, so that the trade can have no reason for changing our packages in any way.

Druggists and other dealers desiring FINE, PURE, WHISKIES, will always find our goods meet their wants.

WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets,

TWO DOORS FROM GALT HOUSE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

Kentucky Bourbon Whisky,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

BOURBON

WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD

KENTUCKY RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

PURE OLD KENTUCKY

RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington Streets.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS'

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Kentucky Rye Whisky,

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COMMENT.

Love's Queen.

BY WILLIAM WINTER.

Well whose love is bold!
 Have thee come too high,
 Would not seem pure gold
 Were in the sky;
 And chain him near
 Beauty disappear.

Do thou keep thine,
 From afar!
 Not divine
 His own guiding star—
 Love be high,
 Shall not die.

Will reach its hands
 Toward thy face,
 No speechless stands
 Some perfect grace.
 Come, my all, shall be
 Love and look to thee.

Shall be the heavenly lights;
 Voice shall be the summer's breeze,
 Time it says, on moonlit nights,
 The murmuring tops of leafy trees;
 I will touch thy beauteous form
 In June's red roses, rich and warm.

But thou thyself shalt come not down
 From that pure region far above,
 But keep thy throne and wear thy crown,
 Queen of my heart and queen of love!
 A monarch in thy realm complete,
 And I a monarch—at thy feet!

Virgiline.

A SONG—BY ALICE M'CLURE GRIFFIN.

Never on mermaid's golden tresses
 Glittered a pearl in the waters green
 As pure as the one my heart possesses,
 My darling, my baby Virgiline;
 Sweet Virgiline, my baby queen,
 Beautiful baby Virgiline.

Thou camest when the blossoming roses
 Gladdened the beautiful summer scene,
 But not as a rose to the sun discloses
 Beauty like thine, my Virgiline.
 Sweet Virgiline, my baby queen,
 Beautiful baby Virgiline.

Never a care now my heart oppresses,
 Never a cloud on my brow is seen;
 All dissolve in the fond caresses
 Of my bright-eyed baby Virgiline;
 Sweet Virgiline, my baby queen,
 Beautiful baby Virgiline.

From Appleton's Journal.

BROKEN DOWN.

BY ANNIE THOMAS.

HEN Edward Mydleton first felt the conviction borne in upon him that if he would wear spurs at all he must win them by his own unaided efforts, he, having hitherto been accustomed to a career of unlimited consideration from other people, felt considerably depressed. It was hard on him; even those who liked him least allowed that, after having been permitted to think himself an uncle Sir Ralph's heir for twenty-five years, and unexpected and fortunate cousin should arise when that uncle died, to dispute possession and finally wrest it from him.

The young man, who had always received a good allowance from Sir Ralph, and been treated by that deceitful old reprobate in all respects as his successor, was by this unwelcome advent of the rightful heir thrust out into the world penniless and positionless. He had been given no profession because he was the heir. He had never been counselled, because he was the heir. He had been taught to look upon himself as one of the most important men in the country, because he was the heir. And now at twenty-five, he suddenly found himself cast very much adrift, and entirely upon his own resources.

They were not very trustworthy ones, the poor young fellow had every reason to fear. His education had been a very good one, according to the general acceptance of the term. And, indeed, in one sense it had been an exceedingly good one for his case, for he had never been taught to do any thing definite, and now there was nothing definite before him to do.

In the first flush of his misfortunes he was buoyed up by the thought of the multiplicity of his friends. He told himself confidently that their name was legion, forgetting that he had been the future baronet when they last declared themselves, and that he was only a chevalier of fortune now. Poor young fellow! that illusion was quickly dispelled. He discerned the chilled interest very speedily, and he was not made of the materials that strive to warm a chilled interest up.

In his days of prosperity any number of people stood well to the fore, professing their readiness to get him some good diplomatic appointment, "for which your manner and culture so eminently fit you, Mr. Mydleton." But now, though his manner and culture were in no wise altered, his former would-be benefactors were. They stood afar off and didn't see his necessity. And he, scorning to apprise them of it more fully, soon found himself in the position of a penniless man wanting a place.

Something inconsiderable was offered to him once or twice under government. A subordinate position at the Postoffice, a third clerkship at a hundred and twenty pounds at the Admiralty, and an ill-rewarded consulship in some plague-stricken spot abroad. But he declined all of these, and drifted into literature as so many of the guild do drift, partly because they have ability, partly because they have ambition, partly because they have misplaced confidence in themselves and the public, and principally because they have need!

He was naturally bright; he was well cultivated; he had the trick of turning sentences; he was indefatigable; he was conversant with the tone of thought of the day, and, above all, he was spurred on by the sense of a wrong. He didn't exactly mark an epoch in journalistic literature, but he did something that was not altogether despicable! That is, he wrote leaders that the public cared to read, and that the proprietors of the paper he was employed upon cared to pay for.

How men of his calibre live and move and have their being, and write what is fit to read, is a marvel. He was one of a class, and his career is a typical one. He began the day with his gin-and-bitters. He ended with brandy-and-soda. He rushed backward and forward from his ill-favored lodgings in Camden Town to the printing office in the Strand, in haughty cabs when he had a few shillings; in omnibuses when he had only sixpence; on foot when, as oftener happened, he had nothing. And sometimes it seemed to him that success was easy of attainment, so readily made, and so hard to mar. And at other times it seemed as if the goal could never be gained, as if the race was not to the swift and strong like himself, but to the feeble, effete, like me—successful ones. Alternately, indeed, he was in hope and despair, and when he was in despair he went to man's worst, most subtle comforter—the brandy-flask.

Not for inspiration! The brilliant young fellow was never fool enough to delude himself with the notion that he owed a single idea to the hateful enemy who was so seductive. He drank because he was unhappy and tired very often—forgetting that, when he shook off the effect of the drink, he would be more unhappy and tired still. At times his to-morrow-mornings were very terrible to him—so terrible that he would vow solemn vows, and keep them for awhile, that never again would he put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains. But, when the time of temptation came, he would be too weak to resist. And,

"after all," he soon came to argue, his feelings got blunted, "what did it matter? There was no one to care for him!"

A couple of years passed over his head, and, at the end of them, Teddy Mydleton, as he was familiarly called at the "Arts" and another well known literary club to which he belonged, was an established, popular, flourishing journalist. To a certain extent, it may be true, that wise saw about "literature being a good walking stick, but a bad crutch." But, on the whole, I hold it true that a man, or woman, either, who devotes him or herself unreservedly and entirely and thoroughly to literature, stands a better chance of winning the honors and rewards than do those who have the feeling that they need not work. Mr. Mydleton had literally no other interests to clash with those that engaged him in climbing up Parnassus. To write and make money was the object with which he had started. He had come now to love the writing for the writing's sake, independent of the money to be made by means of it.

During these two years he had drifted quite out of reach of the set that knew him when he was the heir to Sir Ralph's title and estate. He had drifted quite out of that set, and had become a member of an infinitely poorer, cleverer, more amusing one. Literary men and women may have a thousand faults which are unpardonable in Philistine eyes; but there is about them this redeeming trait—when they meet together, they do not bore each other, but, on the contrary, they quicken each other's wits; and of what other class of society can a similar thing be said with truth?

Brisk as the demand was for his articles, and well paid for as they were, the habits of his former life kept him a poor man. It was so natural for him to indulge in hansom and good cigars and champagne, that the not doing so was a virtue he never practiced if he could help it. Consequently he had been obliged to house himself frequently in lodgings that were distasteful to him, about in very shy neighborhoods, such as Camden Town and Chelsea, and even, once when work was slack, out at Camberwell, where he got the blue devils to such an extent, that his readers declared his style deteriorated considerably, and public mention of his name was less frequent and honorable than of yore.

But now, after about two years' trial of the pleasures and pains of a literary life, the sun shone upon him in regard to this special subject of a local habitation. A friend of his, a clever and successful young dramatist, and editor of one of the many comic newspapers which London supports, committed what Mydleton felt at first to be, the dire mistake of marrying.

"The boy would have done well, sir," Teddy would say, auctorially, at the Art, "but he has done for himself now; she's some parson's daughter from the country, and she'll be wanting our friend to write tracts and teach in Sunday Schools. He's made a mistake, and we shall suffer for it, for there isn't another fellow going who can write a comedy that will keep us awake."

And then (his listeners) gave vent to brief ejaculations expressive of their various degrees of sorrow at the untimely fate which had befallen Vincent Bourn.

But Vincent Bourn went on his way, and some of them felt that way to be not altogether despicable when they were after a time asked down and made welcome to the tent Vincent Bourn had set up for himself in comfortable, secluded, picturesque and altogether delightful Hans Place. They had established themselves in a corner house, with a balcony in front of its rounded window. And the balcony and the house was covered with Virginia-creeper and old memories.

For "L. E. L." had often gathered leaves from the plant, and had lounged in the balcony with some favored friend. And Lady Morgan, and Lady Blessington, and a mightier still, Mrs. Norton herself, has crossed the threshold. All of which facts throw quite a halo of romance around her abode in young Mrs. Bourn's imagination, she having, as she was wont to explain, "only known one author before she met Vinny, and that was papa, and, of course, his were not like things that were read, you know." Which ingenious explanation was a simple statement of truth, the reverend gentlemen's published efforts being condemned to what was doubtless most unmerited obscurity.

This new member of the fraternity was a very fair one. Vincent had fallen in love with her in the course of a pedestrian tour he had taken the previous autumn. Her fresh, bright beauty had fascinated him as he sat at the window of a village inn one day, waiting for the everlasting egg and bacon to be cooked for his refreshment. He found on inquiry that she was the rector's daughter, and he at once developed an artistic desire to stay and sketch the church and rectory from

various points of view. Being an enthusiastic young fellow he soon carried off the fortress. His name already sounded as a rising man, and he had very little trouble in making Georgie Dene believe him to be the greatest literary light of the day.

"You may have her, if you can maintain her," her father told him.

And now Vincent, having satisfied himself that he could do this, had her to himself up in Hans Place.

"I hope you like Georgie," the young husband said, rather anxiously, to Edward Mydleton, when the latter presented himself in Mrs. Bourn's little drawing-room for the first time.

He was there by invitation to dine at seven, and Georgie was considerably delaying making her appearance in order to give the old friends a few moments.

"Oh, I am sure to, old fellow," Teddy said, politely. "The chances are that she won't like me; wives always want their husbands to give up the bad habits of their bachelorhood, you know. I expect to be denied a place in your memory, together with the ballet girls, and cigars, and clubs, and oyster suppers of the past. You have got everything very jolly about you, old boy," he continued, half-enthusiastically, as he looked around at the dimly graceful arrangement of the room. "It makes a fellow feel the barrenness of his own life the more," he was adding, when he heard a woman's light step, and the rustle of a dress, and Mrs. Bourn came in.

He had expected the country clergyman's daughter to be more or less tame and uninteresting, even if she happened to be pretty, which Vincent had ravagingly declared her to be. There stood before him a bright-faced, charmingly self-possessed girl of three or four-and-twenty, who met his outstretched hand and his eyes quite frankly and cordially at once, with the words:

"Vinny and you are like brothers, he tells me. I hope you'll extend the fraternal feeling to me." And from that moment Teddy Mydleton had that saving power in his life, a pure woman's friendship.

"But I fear—O Vinny, I do fear so much that he's going the downward path fast!" she said mournfully to her husband in the course of a conversation some few months after this. "He came in last night after you had gone to the theatre, and he wasn't as he ought to have been, and when he saw me look sorry, he said: 'What does it matter, Georgia; I'm only a useless, idle fellow; the sooner I do for myself the better.'"

"Yes, he's down on his luck," her husband said, sadly. "Poor, dear old Ted! I wish we could do something for him. You see, he has made an awful mess of it lately on all sides; been late with copy, and written when he could not think, much less write coherently; and the end of it is, that both the *Scarifier* and the *Daily Intelligence* have dropped him."

"Oh, Vinny! and he has no home to go to to be comforted!" Georgia said, pathetically. "My heart bled for him last night; he has come from such a height that he must always feel his degradation more keenly than those men do who owe all the social status they have to their own intellect; he is a gentleman born, and now he has to herd with inferiors who tolerate him. He nearly broke my heart last night by saying he expected we should hear of him as found dead in a gutter one day—perhaps the sooner the better."

"I'll go and look after him this evening," Vincent said, meditatively.

He was considerably wrought upon by that statement of his wife's relative to Mydleton's reckless depression, and he longed to help the poor desolate fellow. How to do it? This was the rub. He (Vincent himself) was only a worker, and a very hard worker, too. He knew quite well that he would not dare to offer pecuniary aid to the man who had been the heir to thousands a year and about whom the traditions of class were strong. And other aid would be valueless at present, while he was steeped in that bitter sense of want which is the hard portion of those who are compelled to count even the farthings, much more the pennies.

So that evening, in pursuance of his plan, Vincent Bourn started earlier than was his wont, in order that he might drop in and see Edward Mydleton before the exigencies of his position as dramatic critic compelled him to put in an appearance at the new burlesque.

It was six o'clock, and the fire was burning very dimly in the small grate of the room into which Vincent Bourn penetrated in search of his friend. Some papers and manuscript folios were scattered about the table in the middle of the room, and over the sofa where Mydleton was lounging with a pipe in his mouth.

"At work, old fellow?" Vincent asked cheerily, coming in with a glow of fresh air and animation about him, in the vain hope of the latter being contagious.

"No," Mydleton said, scarcely rais-

ing his head, and holding a hot hand out to his friend.

"Will you come and see Gilbert's new piece with me, then?"

"I'm hardly in a condition to enjoy a burlesque, thank you," Mydleton said, rousing himself up and looking straight forward with hard, haggard eyes. "I have done nothing all day but smoke and drink—S. and B. Gilbert's subtleties would be wasted on me."

"Now, look here, Ted," Vincent Bourn said, gravely and kindly, putting his hand on the other one's shoulder to give force to his words, "Georgie and I have been talking about you."

"Bless her kind little heart!" Mydleton interrupted, with a sob in his voice.

"And I've a notion she won't be too well pleased with me if I don't manage to cheer you up to-night," the other man went on, without noticing the interruption. "Come and dine with me at the Arts, Ted, and then we'll drop in for the burlesque."

Mydleton shook his head and muttered a gloomy negative to the proposition.

"What are you going to do?" Vincent persisted.

"Nothing."

"Now, look here, old fellow, if you won't talk to me, go and talk to Georgie; you'll be the better for it."

"I'm a worthless fellow, Vinny, but I'm not bad enough to go and insult your wife by my presence when I'm screwed—at least, not when I know that I'm screwed. Leave me to myself, old boy."

"Ted, will you let me help you?" The offer was made almost stammeringly.

"I'm pretty well beyond all help," Ted said, savagely. "I am at the end of my resources, and those fellows don't seem to want any more of my lucubrations."

"Try another paper," Vincent said, hopefully. "With your talent, you'll have it all your own way in time."

Mydleton smiled bitterly.

"My dear boy, the next effort I make will be to get a few paltry shillings for more of this" (he touched the empty brandy bottle as he spoke), "and very little more of it will do for me. I have lost not only ambition and hope, but self-respect also. I'm broken down, Vinny," he concluded, with another of those sudden sobs that are so inexpressibly touching when they are uttered in what the listener feels must be awful mental agony.

"Be a man, Ted, be a man," Vincent-Bourn spoke with tears in his eyes and a falter in his voice, but he was not the less a man for the fact.

"Be a man, Ted; shake off this depression; it's a snare of the devil; shake it off, and don't shun women like my wife. I must go to the theatre, for I am pledged to have a column on the burlesque to-morrow; but you go to her now and let her help you, will you?"

"I'll try to," Ted promised, and then his friend left him. But Mrs. Bourn saw nothing of him that night.

"If he roused himself even now, he could bowl the majority of his rivals out of the field," Vincent said to his wife about a fortnight after this; "but he's letting himself drift down the stream at a fearful pace; he began a novel some time ago, and it opened brilliantly, but he won't touch it now; he has no motive, he says—no incentive. I wish you could get hold of him, Georgie; he's very fond of you, and he'll go to the bad at a gallop if some one don't stop him."

Mrs. Bourn made no answer immediately, but after a thoughtful pause she said:

"Vinny, dear, it's dull for me sometimes when you're away all day, isn't it?"

"Poor little woman," he said, caressing her; "yes, I'm afraid it is."

"You have heard me speak of my cousin, Helen Steele?"

"Yes. She's a pretty cousin, isn't she?"

"Pretty! She's the loveliest girl I ever saw in my life, Vincent," she said enthusiastically. "I should like you to see her; let me ask her to come and stay with us."

"With all my heart," he answered; and so the matter was settled.

"I hope I'm doing right," Georgia said to herself in a flutter of nervous excitement when the visitor arrived. "It's rather a case of playing with fire, I'm afraid," she added, dubiously, as she went forward to meet her guest, and the glorious beauty of the girl burst upon her afresh.

The young lady had traveled up from her old country home in a black velvet suit and a black velvet turban hat, under which her violet eyes and golden hair gleamed wondrously. She was a splendid beauty, and she was something more—a charming, wise, witty woman, and Georgia trembled when she thought how many men must already adore this "aid" whom she had summoned to develop a little scheme of her own.

"We don't lead at all the sort of life that we used to think was London life when we were girls together, Nell,"

Mrs. Bourn explained to her cousin that night. "Vincent writes all day, and we go to the theatre very often, and some of his men friends dine with us constantly; that's about all the society we go in. I hope you'll not find it dull."

"I infinitely prefer men friends to women friends," Helen laughed. "Tell me about them, Georgie. Fancy your being a literary man's wife; it's too funny. Tell me about some of your blooming celebrities."

"And then there's the best and cleverest of them all, Edward Mydleton," Georgie wound up with, after a long dissertation on the merits, looks, personal appearance and works of many members of the fraternity to which her husband belonged.

"Edward Mydleton; I don't know his name in print," Helen said, yawning.

"No, because he's been writing for the press only hitherto," Georgie explained eagerly, "but he has it in him to make such a mark, Vinny says, if he only worked."

"Oh!"

"Now don't be beautifully calm and wise and indifferent about him, Nell," Georgie pleaded.

"Well, I will be enthusiastic when he has made his mark, but I can't be before that, can I?"

"Yes you can, when you have seen him; he's much handsomer than the majority of men. As a rule, they run small and plain, I think, but he's such a fine young fellow, and his fate has been so hard." And then, having fairly aroused her cousin's anxiety, Mrs. Bourn proceeded to tell the story of Edward Mydleton's loss of rank and property.

"And he lives by his pen now?" Helen asked thoughtfully.

"Ye—Yes," Georgie replied, confusedly.

"Is he making his fortune fast, like the typical hero in distress?"

"No."

"Why isn't he? Oh Georgie, Georgie! I suspect he's not half so clever as you try to make him out; if he were, of course he would make his fortune, people always can if they go the right way to work, can't they?"

"Then he certainly is not going the right way to work," Georgie said hotly. Then she remembered herself. She must not be over zealous about Ted, or Helen would become suspicious. "The fact is," she exclaimed lamely, "both Vincent and I are very fond of him that we are huffy if other people don't appreciate him to the full at once."

"When shall I see your friend, Georgie?"

"I hardly know; I haven't seen him myself for a fortnight," said Georgie, gravely. Then she added wistfully, "Nell, I want your help."

"I'll give it; in what way?" Miss Steel answered, in a little tone of surprise.

"I want you to show an interest and to feel an interest in Ted Mydleton."

"My dear Georgie, you forget," the beauty said, drawing herself up, "you are a privileged matron and can do what you please, but I should lay myself open to the charge of all sorts of absurdities, if I went about showing an interest, and feeling an interest, in every young journalist who has known better days."

And then the two cousins laughed and kissed and parted for the night. And Mrs. Bourn put her head on the pillow with the conviction that she had blundered.

"Ask Ted to dine with us, to-night," Mrs. Bourn said as her husband was leaving next morning. "Don't tell him that there is any one here."

And so, at 7 that evening, Mydleton sauntered into Georgie's drawing-room.

The fire was the only light in the room, and the hostess was alone when he came in, sitting on the fender-stool buried in thought. She had made her little room as attractive as possible with flowers and fresh white muslin curtains. "It is well that he should feel what a charming woman can throw about things with very little money," had been her thought while she had been making a judicious distribution of her few blooms of cyclamen and geraniums and fern-fronds. She was well rewarded for the trouble she had taken when he said:

"How sweet and pure your room looks and smells, Georgie! I haven't seen a flower since I was here last."

Ted, why do you come so seldom?" She had jumped up and prisoned his hands in hers, and now she was holding him well into the light in order to read his face.

"Oh, Ted! Ted! will nothing make you careful of yourself? We love you so; it is so hard on you that you won't take care," she said mournfully, noting the ravages that the last three weeks had made in his appearance.

He stooped and kissed her on the forehead.

"You dear little thing," he said.

"I'm not worth caring about, Georgie," and then, while she was energetically fighting for him against himself, her cousin came into the room.

"Oh, I haven't told you yet that my cousin, Miss Steele, is with me," the small diplomatist said carelessly. "This is our friend Ted, Helen—you may call him Ted, too, if you're good."

"Some have honor thrust upon them," Helen said, saucily.

"And there is such a thing as casting pearls of condescension away," Georgia laughed.

"And there is such a thing as being put in the wrong place by one's best friends, Georgie," Myrtle said quickly, and so they became very intimate and friendly without much trouble.

"What is your programme to-night little woman?" her husband asked of Georgie, in the middle of dinner.

"The theatre of course; but which I haven't settled."

"There are three stalls for the Ad-phi," he said, throwing the tickets across the table at her; "will they do?"

"Beautifully! Ted, you must go to look after us."

"Won't that be taking you away from your work?" Helen asked with honest interest, and both Vincent and his wife blushed in sympathy with him as he replied:

"Thank you but I have no work to do."

"No work! I thought writers always had work to do; my idea of you all is that printers' devils hover on your doorsteps perpetually," she said laughing, but watching his face keenly as he spoke.

He shook his head miserably. Her tone of interest in him smote him to the heart, and he could not bear to lower himself in her esteem by telling her that he was one of those whose work was not wanted. He could not bear to tell her this, and weaken, perhaps, the sympathy which she was looking at him so gently from out those sweet violet eyes. So he only shook his head and laughed feebly, and then the two ladies went away to get on their opera cloaks.

"Why have you done this, Georgie?" He asked the question of Mrs. Bourn, who had rushed into her wrap and rushed down stairs again before Helen had time to gain her room.

"Got Helen Steele here, do you mean?" she asked picking up the gauntlet at once.

"Yes; I'm down already, and if I see more of her it will only make my life more miserable than it is at present; I shall be sighing for a star."

"O Ted, work for her, don't sigh only," Georgie clamored, "Dear Ted, I'll confess I've prayed for you to be what you say you are already 'down' before her; if you love her as I hope you'll love her—"

"Wouldn't she open those magnificent eyes of hers in astonishment at my presumption? No, no, Georgie, she is not for such as me—"

"Ted, Ted, you pain me so. Vincent, make him hear reason."

"She looks like a countess, little woman, and you want me, a ruined man, to fall into the error of loving her."

Then she came into the room again, looking radiant, for she was much interested in the manner and physique and conversation of this young literary man who had been heir to a baronetcy, looking radiant, and rather anxious to note the effect her looks had on him.

It was a regular Adelphi drama that they went to see that night. There was a great deal of virtuous beauty in unmerited distress; and a fair share of flourishing villainy. Kate Terry illustrated the former, and all the world knows what she can do at such a part. At any rate, she did a good deed that night, for she helped these two young people to a better understanding of one another.

"I'm such a novice in all these things," Helen whispered to Ted, while Georgie looked away assiduously, and feigned unconsciousness of their presence, "so what I am going to ask may be a very out-of-the-way thing; but I should like so much to read something of yours and for you to lend it to me. Will you?"

"If ever I write anything worth reading, may I lay it at your feet, Miss Steele? If I ever write anything worth reading, you will be the cause of my success—my goddess."

These last words were whispered; but she heard them—heard them and did not resent them, stranger as he was. Their hearts had gone out to one another already, each felt; and Georgie's heart palpitated with pleasure when she saw the stride things had taken as she ventured to look at them again.

"Do you forgive me?" Georgie whispered, when he was saying good-bye to her that night.

"I'll try to; I was a broken down man when I came here to-night, but her beauty has made me a new man. I'll deserve her yet; try to keep her for me."

Whether he deserved her or not this much is certain, that he won her. He wrote a novel into which he threw his best, and a publisher paid, and the critics praised, and the public admired and she loved him for it—for it or for

something else. At all events, it was to his wife he addressed those passionate pure lines of Edgar Allan Poe's:

"On desperate seas long want to roam,
Thy hyacinth hair, thy classic face,
Thy Naiad airs, have brought me home,
To the glory that was of Greece,
And the grandeur that was of Rome."

A Singular Story.

Chambers' Journal vouches for the truth of the following story, which was originally published in the guise of fiction:

"Caroline A—, a good looking, finely proportioned young lady, lived as a lady's maid with a fashionable young widow. One evening, after having assisted at her mistress' toilet, for a dinner party, she amused herself, before putting away the various articles scattered about the room, in trying on a pair of silk stockings and dress shoes belonging to her mistress, and having done so she viewed her all turned limbs with complacency, saying aloud, 'there' a leg for a stocking, and there' a foot for a shoe.' Having satisfied herself as to their symmetry, she divested herself of her borrowed plumes, put the room to rights, and waited the return of her mistress, whom she saw in bed. That was the last time she saw her alive. She was found in the morning murdered in her bed, the jewel case and plate chest broken open and robbed. The robber and murderer left no trace by which he could be captured, and in spite of the most diligent search, escaped. Three years after, Caroline was engaged in a similar capacity by a lady who took her to Paris. She had almost forgotten the murder, and if she thought of it, it was not with any hope of discovering the criminal.

"It happened she was walking in one of the promenades one afternoon, when, as she passed a group of men, she heard these words: 'there' a leg for a stocking, and there' a foot for a shoe.' In a moment the events of the evening before her mistress was murdered flashed on her memory. And now for her marvelous presence of mind. Pretending not to have heard anything, she glanced sideways at the group of men. She saw there three but she could not tell which had spoken. She walked slowly by them, then she stopped in an undecided manner, and finally turned back and walking up to them asked to be directed to a certain street. As she expected, all of them had a word for her, and among the voices she easily recognized the one that had just spoken. Their language and looks were both very free, but she only told them that they were very impertinent, and that she would get the information she wanted from the first gendarme.

"She thus averted suspicion if they noticed her speaking to a policeman. The next difficulty was how to inform a gendarme what she wanted; she had only been a fortnight in France, and knew scarcely a French word. She, however, carried a pocket dictionary with her to assist in making purchases and as a means of acquiring a little French. Going over to a bench she sat down, and, searching through the dictionary, found the words she wanted, and then she wrote them with a pencil on the fly-leaf of the dictionary. The sentence ran thus: 'Gendarmes je vous prie de m'arrêter en meurtre.' The grammar was not very correct, as dictionaries do not teach syntax; but the gendarme understood it and in another minute held the murderer in his grasp. He was afterward convicted and executed on the girl's testimony."

SOUTHERN STATE DEBTS.—The open threats of repudiating some of the Southern State debts, are causes of no little uneasiness in financial circles. A proposition has been introduced in the North Carolina legislature to repudiate the whole debt assumed for the encouragement and the building of railways; and, judging from the tone of public sentiment there, it is to be feared the proposition may prevail. A bill has also been introduced in the Tennessee legislature, authorizing the acceptance of the anti-war issues of the State banks, in liquidation of claims against the State. This, if not virtually repudiation, is a step toward it, and cannot but seriously affect the State credit.

Letters patent have recently been granted for the invention of an improved railroad car for the transportation of grain. By this invention the grain is discharged in from three to thirty minutes, a great saving in time over the present process. One man can attend to the unloading of ten cars, and discharge their contents as quickly as four men can unload one of the cars now used for grain.

Three of the Massachusetts members of Congress have each presented petitions praying for the repeal of the tax on deposits of savings institutions, a measure that ought to prevail, since it is in the interest of the bone and sinew of the country.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

The following is the railroad tariff to the points mentioned below:

	Barren, Bagging, per 100.	Flour, per barrel.	Grain, per 100.	Hay, per 100.	Pork, per barrel.	Whisky, 10 lbs and over, \$20 valuation & 10c.
Atlanta, Ga.	1.72	1.02	57	57	1.01	72
Augusta, Ga.	.85	1.35	65	65	2.25	80
Savannah, Ga.	.69	1.29	69	69	2.00	80
Macon, Ga.	.85	1.29	67	67	1.90	80
Albany, Ga.	1.10	1.80	87	87	2.70	1.22
West Point, Ga.	.85	1.20	67	67	1.50	80
Columbus, Ga.	.85	1.20	67	67	1.90	80
Montgomery, Ala.	.65	.80	46	46	1.30	65
Rome, Ga.	.85	1.32	58	58	2.18	85
Selma, Ala.	.77	1.25	64	64	1.69	77
Jackson, Miss.	.51	.92	46	46	1.55	51
Mobile, Ala.	.50	.80	41	41	1.20	1.89
Meridian, Miss.	.40	1.00	50	50	1.10	3.75
New Orleans.	.50	.90	50	50	1.50	1.95

Railroad connections are now established to Little Rock, Duvall's Bluff and Jacksonport, and other points on the White and Arkansas rivers and their tributaries. The freight tariff to the points designated is as follows:

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	Flour.	Pork.	Whisky, per 100 lbs.
Little Rock.	1.34	1.14	.74	.64	1.28	2.05	.94
Duvall's Bluff.	1.27	1.07	.67	.57	1.14	1.83	.7
Jacksonport.	1.32	1.07	.77	.67	1.34	2.03	.83

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T. C. Evans, 106 Washington Street, Boston.
Vancourt & Wiltz, 216 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
SATURDAY, : : : JAN. 20, 1872

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JANUARY, 1872.
MOON'S PHASES. THE SUN. RISES—SETS.
D. H. M. D. H. M. D. H. M.
Third Quarter.....3 4 59 Eve.....7 4 5 4
New Moon.....17 6 42 Mor.....17 7 3 3 18
First Quarter.....25 11 54 Mor.....25 7 6 5 26
Full Moon.....25 11 54 Mor.....25 7 6 5 26

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. W. Seaton & Co. Their specifics are all first-class, popular and warranted.

The Board of Health of this city reports the deaths of the past year at 2,562, of which number 1,390 were males and 1,172 females. As to color, 1,828 were white and 734 black. Of the whole number, 2,066 were Americans, 262 Germans, 191 Irish. The number of deaths from one to six years old was 1,261, or a fraction less than one-half the total. The death rate for the year was 21 per cent. on the estimated population of 115,000.

The Courier-Journal the other day speaking of the advantages to our trade in consequence of Louisville having been made a port of entry for direct foreign importations, cited the item as illustrative that Messrs. Geo. Moore & Co. had received 578 tons of Scotch pig-iron, the duty on which was the snug little sum of \$404,950. If our friends, George Moore & Co., had to pay that amount in the shape of duties, we think they will find their iron a poor investment.

Marble Works.

Muldoon, Bullett & Co. are storing in their bonded yard and warehouses a large collection of worked monuments and statuary brought from Leghorn. The cargo comprised \$50,000 worth of worked marble from the Carara quarries in Italy, and embraces a large amount of monumental work. A thousand tons of worked marble from the Baretzoni quarries, Italy, are being stored in the yard of this house, ready for shipment to the trade, or for the mills, where it is sawed into slabs or furniture purposes.

The Prospect for 1872.

Without taking a retrospect of the past further than as a guide for the future to steer clear of the mishaps and misadventures and errors of the times, we can look hopefully forward, as a people, to better prospects this year. The old year passed away amid storms and clouds and general revulsions of nature, followed by the new year's more genial and milder phase, and to business men and all others the indications seem to favor a less rugged path to follow than heretofore. The merchant and the mechanic, the producer and the consumer, alike, can profit and take lesson from the calamities and mistakes of the past year, and make this a far more prosperous one. The harvests have been abundant of all articles of necessity, and success should be assured through the combined actions of the people and their representatives to assure a better condition materially and financially to the whole country. The crops have yielded bountifully and the people should have money enough to pay all their debts and have a surplus to spare; but to do this Congress must take action to reduce the taxes, if not the tariff as well as the expenses of collecting the revenue. Eastern capitalists, however, are opposed either to a modification of the tariff or any change or agitation whatever, on the subject, on the plea that it disturbs and unsettles commercial affairs and transactions.

Commerce and trade, in a great measure, have reverted to their accustomed routine and natural outlets, but not to their once freedom from restrictions in the shape of taxes and collections, stamps and duties. These should be either removed or simplified, and in addition the currency of the country should be at par, and then all sections would be benefited, and the West and South relieved of a burden, and the manufacturing and producing interests advanced. The resumption of specie may not cause any increase in the volume of trade, but it will make business men more cautious, and tend very materially to check commercial transactions of their speculative character and establish commerce on a solid foundation without inflation. The most direct and practical course to pursue to stop kite-flying, stock-gambling and inflation is to abolish the national banks. This achieved, currency will soon, of its own volition, as it were, be at a specie basis, and trade safe. The manufacturing and mining interests of the State and city should be more generally encouraged and extended, as these are sure sources of aggrandizement and wealth, and with concert of action among business men in their daily trade, this city, as a trade center, would rapidly advance in size and importance second to none in the Western valley. With the abatement of the taxes and the equalizing of the currency, labor would be well and better paid, if the lessons of economy taught by past reverses are not too soon forgotten, as with cheaper rates for breadstuffs, provisions and the necessities of life, the prospects are brighter than the past, and more hopeful in the future.

The Sugar Trade for the year.

The New York Shipping List has furnished its readers with the annual summary of the sugar trade for the year 1871, including the imports and consumption of foreign and domestic refined. Since the reduction of the production of sugar in Louisiana and Texas the trade in and use of foreign sugar has been very important and heavy, as indicated by the facts and figures; yet it is to be hoped that the demand for the imported article will, in future, be less and less, and that our home production will increase to its former proportions and soon again assume sway.

The importation of raw sugar into the United States, and the consumption of it for the year just closed, was very large—much larger than in any former year. The receipts into the United States (not including the states on the Pacific) for the year ending December 31st, 1871, were 563,097 tons, against receipts in 1870 of 468,957 tons; and that the consumption of foreign descriptions for 1871 was 553,714 tons, against a consumption in 1870 of 483,892 tons, while the total consumption of foreign and domestic cane sugar in 1871 may be stated at 633,314 tons, against a consumption in 1870 of 530,692 tons, being an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1871, as compared with that of 1870, of 94,149 tons, or 14.76 per cent., and an increase in the foreign and domestic of 102,622 tons, or 19 1/2 per cent. The stock at the ports, January 1, 1872, was 4,336 tons larger than it was the same time the previous year.

Much interest attaches to the crop prospects of Louisiana, as the whole of it is consumed at home. sanguine hopes were entertained that the present crop would largely exceed that of last year; the estimates, however,

have been gradually and pretty rapidly shrinking. At the present time they vary from 120,000 hds. by the planting interest up to 140 to 150,000 hds. by less interested spectators. We notice that the receipts at New Orleans up to this time are a little larger than they were at the same time last year. The crop of 1870-71 was 144,881 hds., as we learn by the compilation of Mr. L. Bouchreau, of New Orleans. A resume, then, of the crop prospects and expectations of the sugar-producing countries, upon which we rely for our supplies, point to an aggregate net increase for the present year, as compared with the past one, of 130 to 140,000 tons, to meet the increasing consumption of this country and Europe, and to fill up the vacuum caused by the acknowledged deficiency in the European beet root sugar crop.

The manufacture of sugar from the beet root, in this country, makes very poor progress, the high price of labor, and the want of an outlet for utilizing the waste matter, this pomace being a source of considerable profit in Europe, serves as a serious drawback to the satisfactory prosecution of this new industry. When these impediments can be overcome, which will ultimately be the case, we see no reason to doubt but that beet sugar will form an important element in our consumption. A little sugar continues to be made from the sorgo, but the quantity of this description, as well as of beet sugar, is not of sufficient importance to enter into our record.

The first invoice of Louisiana new crop was received in New York on the 12th of November, and the first of Brazil crop on the 1st of December, the former selling at 7 1/2 cts. and the latter at 9 cts. New Cuba arrived on the 22d of December. The estimates are in tons of 2,240 pounds.

New Books.

CLOUD-PICTURES, by Francis H. Underwood, dedicated to Henry W. Longfellow, a beautiful book, and, as a specimen of letter-press, equal to any published in the country. The contents embrace the exile of Von Adelstein's Soul, Topankalon, Herr Regenbogen's Concert and A Great Organ Prelude. The third story first appeared in Putnam's Magazine in 1854, and the Great Organ Prelude in Dwight's Journal of Music in 1863. This latter is in commemoration of the inauguration of the great organ of the Boston Music Hall. The other tales, although written some time ago, are now published for the first time. The Exile of Von Adelstein's Soul is legendary, romantic and interesting. In the development of the plot the magical spectrum is introduced.

SINGULAR CREATURES, by Mrs. Geo. Cupples. This is a series of stories and studies of domestic zoology, with illustrations. The design of the author appears to aim at impressing upon the youthful mind, in a familiar and narrative style, information upon this subject. The stories are humorous and lively, being pictures of Scotch parish life. They are profusely interspersed with words and phrases of that dialect, which, without the English definitions as given, would render the book somewhat unintelligible to most youthful readers.

BIVOUC AND BATTLE; or, The Struggles of a Soldier; by Oliver Optic—being the fifth volume of the Upward and Onward series of this popular author. The events of the story are located in New York, on the Atlantic, in England, and in Italy during the war of 1859. The hero makes his life an upward and onward progress through stirring and exciting adventures and is always true to himself, his friends and his God. Larry Grimby is quite a contrast to Phil Farringford, the hero. He is a reckless young scamp, addicted to all sorts of vices. A bank officer is also portrayed, whose history is the life of too many of his class of the present generation, who are tempted to do wrong and finally overwhelmed in a vortex of crime from which there is no escape. The book is handsomely illustrated, and will be eagerly read by the thousands of juvenile admirers of this fascinating writer.

THE SOPHOMORES OF RADCLIFFE; or, James Trafton and His Bosom Friends; by Elijah Kellogg. This is the second of the Whispering Pine series, by the same author. It is a narrative of the student's life at college during the sophomore term. The elation consequent upon passing from a subordinate to a higher position and the college traditions connected with this period all conspire to make it a trying one to youth. The design of the volume is, by depicting the temptations of the sophomore year, to encourage all to high and noble purposes, to develop the mind and heart, and to impress the student at this time with the necessity of practical knowledge to insure success. The Rev. Elijah Kellogg is well and favorably known among juvenile readers as the author of the Elm Island stories, and his present new series bids fair to increase his

popularity by being as faithful a chronicler of college life as he has been of pioneer life in the Elm Island stories.

THE DOCTOR'S DAUGHTER, by Sophie May, author of the Little Prudy and Dotty Dimple stories. These latter story books have given the author a most enviable popularity as a successful writer for the entertainment of the younger class of youthful readers of both sexes. The present volume occupies a new field, assuming more the character of a novel or a romance, adapted to the more advanced juvenile readers. The story is a good one; sufficiently full of interest and incident to make it attractive and entertaining. As an agreeable writer for young folks she possesses more than ordinary ability, and has shown heretofore, a thorough comprehension of how and in what way to interest children. Now she has selected a wider field to display her capacities, and from the present volume, promise to be equally successful. The book is handsomely bound, and beautifully printed and illustrated.

HALF TRUTHS AND THE TRUTH, A series of lectures on the origin and development of prevailing forms of unbelief, considered in relation to the nature and claims of the christian system, by Rev. J. M. Manning, D. D. The author discusses the subject of popular infidelity, its sources, its development and its relation to what is known as the Biblical or Christian system, not in a controversial or partisan spirit, nor in a dogmatic or polemic manner. The work embraces nine lectures divided as follows: "Spinosa and other Masters;" "The Nature and Grounds of Pantheism;" "The German Succession;" "The Pantheistic Christology;" "The Culture which Pantheism Legitimizes;" "Pantheism in the form of Hero Worship;" "Pantheism in the form of Self Worship;" "Theism with a Pantheistic drift;" "The Strength and Weakness of Pantheism." The above works are from the well-known publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, January 11.

Senate—A number of petitions were received praying for a reduction of the tariff and a repeal of protective duties on salt, iron and coal. A lengthy debate took place between Messrs. Sumner and Conkling on the one-term joint resolution, but the subject was again postponed.

House—A bill was adopted providing for the further improvement of the Tennessee river. The joint resolution accepting the Roger Williams statue from Rhode Island was the subject of long and general discussion.

FRIDAY, January 12.

Senate—Not in session.
House—A large number of bills were passed. A resolution was adopted directing the Postoffice Committee to inquire into the contracts recently made for the transportation of mails. The Postmaster General requested the investigation. Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 15.

Senate—George Goldthwaite was sworn in as a senator from Alabama. Petitions were presented praying for the reduction of the tariff on salt, coal and pig iron. Mr. Chandler reported the bill proposed last year to promote the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate in favor of his civil rights bill, and Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, responded. Bills were introduced to repeal several tenure of office acts; for the construction of a national railway from New York to Chicago; to admit tea and coffee free of duty after July next; for the erection of a custom-house and marine hospital at Pittsburgh; for the improvement of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers; to complete a water highway from tide-water on the James to the mouth of the Kanawha on the Ohio; for the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Memphis; for a bridge across the same river at Canton; to abolish the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Mr. Pierce reported a bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds derived from the sale of public lands to the education of the people. A resolution was adopted to appoint a select committee of five to inquire into the present trouble in New Orleans. The amnesty bill now pending in the Senate, and which passed the House during the first session, was called up by Mr. Hale, and again passed by a vote of 170 yeas to 31 nays. This bill exempts from amnesty members of Congress and officers of the army and navy who joined the rebellion.

TUESDAY, January 16.

Senate—Petitions were presented to repeal the duty on salt; to allow building materials imported to Chicago to enter free, for a national prohibitory liquor law; against the manufacture of envelopes by the Government; for national schools; against employing Government officials who drink intoxicating liquors; regarding the seizure by the revolutionary government in Venezuela of a steamer belonging to an American corporation, also as to whether General McCook had been appointed governor of Colorado, if he had been absent in Europe, and whether his salary was paid him during his absence. The bill providing for the relief of the Chicago sufferers was discussed. The tax bill providing for a further reduction of internal taxes was taken up and explained. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

House—Messrs. Scofield, McCreary, Smith, of New York, Voorhees and Marshall were appointed a committee to investigate the New Orleans imbroglio. The Chicago relief bill was passed. Inquiry was made in regard to the disposition of the agricultural college scrip. The salary of the American consul at Tsien Tsin, China, was put at \$3,600. The subject of American commerce in connection with iron ship-building in the United States, was discussed.

WEDNESDAY, January 17.

Senate—Mr. Stevenson presented a bill providing that the State of Kentucky shall be refunded the expenses incurred for all the troops raised in the State, whether they were or were not mustered into the service. Mr. Hoar's labor bill was discussed. Mr. Sumner called up the regular order, the amnesty bill. The supplementary civil rights bill was the pending amendment, which was debated. Mr. Carpenter gave notice that he would call up his resolution recommending civil service reform and address the Senate upon it.

House—A pension bill was passed allowing the widow of a soldier to draw a pension after having married again and become a widow a second time; also extending the time of application till July 1, 1874. A resolution was adopted calling for information concerning the Louisville and Portland canal. A bill was reported permitting a New Albany glass-manufacturing firm to import machinery used in the manufacture of French plate glass free of duty; also to allow a company to import machinery free of duty with which to bore for sulphur in Louisiana, passed. The House then went into committee of the whole and debated a proposition to curtail the amount of printed matter created by the House.

Some of the Western farmers are reported to be burning their hogs in order to get rid of them.

Commercial Department.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE, Thursday Evening, Jan. 18, 1872.

MONETARY.

The tendency of monetary affairs is to an easier condition, with an ample supply of loanable funds to meet all requirements of legitimate trade. A better feeling seems to prevail, and more confidence as to the future. The expectation is that the natural course of monetary affairs, if uninterrupted by outside influences, will be toward an increase of loanable funds, and consequently more liberality in the shape of discounts. The rates for strictly prime signatures or short date rule at 10@12 per cent., with loans negotiable on approved collaterals at 9 per cent.

The redeeming agency for the Bedford (Indiana) National Bank has been changed to the Planters' National Bank of this city.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.

Is firm, with increasing remittances to the Atlantic seaboard, hence rates are now quoted at buying at par to 1-10 premium and selling at 1/4 premium.

GOLD.

The gold market has been heavy and lower under the report of the negotiation of \$300,000 bonds abroad by the Rothschilds. The billon in the Bank of England and the Bank of France has decreased in the former to the extent of \$300,000 and the latter 1,900,000 francs. The Treasury has paid out this month, thus far, \$14,176,000 for bonds and January interest.

The changes since our last report have been as follows:

Date.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
Jan. 11.....	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2
Jan. 12.....	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2
Jan. 13.....	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2
Jan. 14.....	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2
Jan. 15.....	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2
Jan. 16.....	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2
Jan. 17.....	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4	108 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Have been heavier, with some decline, owing to the reported negotiation of \$300,000 new bonds abroad. There have been large sales in anticipation of lower prices.

Coupons.	1881.	Buying.	Selling.
3-20s of 1862.....	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2
" 1864.....	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2
" 1865.....	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2
" 1867.....	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2
" 1868.....	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2
New 50s.....	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2
10-40s.....	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2
Current 6s.....	114 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2

NEW YORK MARKET FOR SOUTHERN STATE SECURITIES.

Missouri.....	95 1/2
Tennessee, old.....	60 1/2
Tennessee, new.....	60 1/2
Virginia, old.....	53 1/2
Virginia, new.....	57 1/2
North Carolina, old.....	33 1/2
North Carolina, new.....	16 1/2

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

Have been quiet, with some few transactions and no particular change in prices.

We quote as follows:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First.....	100	102
National Bank, Second.....	100	102
National Bank, Planters.....	100	102
National Bank, City.....	100	102
Bank of America.....	100	102
Bank of Kentucky.....	100	102
Bank of Louisville.....	100	102
Merchants' Bank.....	100	102
Commercial Bank.....	100	102
Northern Bank.....	100	102
Citizens Bank.....	100	102
People's Bank.....	100	102
Associates Bank.....	100	102
Farmers' Bank.....	100	102
Security Bank.....	100	102
German Bank.....	100	102
West'n Finance & Corpor'n Bank.....	99 1/2	100 1/2
Falls City Tobacco Bank.....	97 1/2	98 1/2
Farmers and Drivers' Bank.....	104	105
Manufacturers' Bank.....	100	102
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank.....	200	205
German Insurance Co. Bank.....	140	142
Western Insurance Co. Bank.....	140	142
Traders' Bank.....	90	100
Central Savings Bank, new.....	100	101
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R. com'n.....	50	60
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R. preferred.....	73	75
Louisville & Nashville R. R.....	73	74
Gas company stock.....	118	119

BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 1/2 cts.....	97 1/2	98 1/2
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 1/2 cts.....	98 1/2	99 1/2
L. & N. R. R. Co., 1st mort., 7 1/2 cts.....	84 1/2	85 1/2
L. & N. R. R. Co., 2d mort., 5 1/2 cts.....	86 1/2	87 1/2
J. M. & I. R. R. 1st mort., 7 1/2 cts.....	84 1/2	85 1/2
J. M. & I. R. R. 2d mort., 5 1/2 cts.....	87 1/2	88 1/2
E. & P. R. R. 1st mort., 8 1/2 cts.....	87 1/2	88 1/2
Shelby R. R., 1st mort., 8 1/2 cts.....	90 1/2	91 1/2
City for improvements, 6 1/2 cts.....	70 1/2	71 1/2
City for bounty, 5 1/2 cts.....	73 1/2	74 1/2
City for schools, 6 1/2 cts.....	80 1/2	81 1/2
City for wharf, old, 6 1/2 cts.....	80 1/2	81 1/2
City for wharf, new, 6 1/2 cts.....	73 1/2	74 1/2
City for water-works, old, 6 1/2 cts.....	80 1/2	81 1/2
City for water-works, new, 6 1/2 cts.....	78 1/2	79 1/2
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 1/2 cts.....	81 1/2	82 1/2
City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 1/2 cts.....	73 1/2	74 1/2
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 1/2 cts.....	80 1/2	81 1/2
City for old liabilities, 10 1/2 cts.....	92 1/2	93 1/2
City for old liabilities, 5 1/2 cts.....	84 1/2	85 1/2
City for school purposes, 6 1/2 cts.....	80 1/2	81 1/2
Water-works bonds, 6 1/2 cts.....	80 1/2	81 1/2
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 1/2 cts.....	91 1/2	92 1/2
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 1/2 cts.....	82 1/2	83 1/2
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 1/2 cts.....	81 1/2	82 1/2
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 1/2 cts.....	98 1/2	99 1/2
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 1/2 cts.....	90 1/2	91 1/2
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 1/2 cts.....	79 1/2	80 1/2
Grayson county, 7 1/2 cts.....	79 1/2	80 1/2
Muhlenburg county, 7 1/2 cts.....	77 1/2	78 1/2
Lyon county, 7 1/2 cts.....	75 1/2	76 1/2
Caldwell county, 7 1/2 cts.....	77 1/2	78 1/2
McCracken county, 7 1/2 cts.....	74 1/2	75 1/2
Shelby county, 8 1/2 cts.....	90 1/2	91 1/2
Carroll county, 8 1/2 cts.....	90 1/2	91 1/2
New Albany city, 7 1/2 cts.....	85 1/2	86 1/2
Louisville Transfer Co., 8 1/2 cts.....	100 1/2	101

LEAF TOBACCO.

There has been some reaction in the market on the lower grades of the new crop, with sales, at the close of last week, of lugs and common leaf at less than our then range of quotations. This was owing to the (in part) bad pricing, as well as the trashy condition of the offerings, while partially due to the increased supplies and dullness in the export and shipping demand. During the current week, despite the rather heavy offerings, the market has been well sustained, with an active demand at full rates for all good condition bright leaf for cutting and wrappers. Old leaf runs high, and we note a diminution of stocks on hand.

We subjoin the sales of the week at the auction warehouses:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10.

Sales Jan 10 were 164 hhds: Henderson co \$9 00, Oldham 14, Logan 7, Trimble 6 to a3, Henry 6 00, Breckinridge 6 00, Barren new and old 6 00, Franklin 6 00, Muhlenberg old 10, Warren new 6 00, Adair 6 00, Grayson 6 00, Hart 6 00, 12 00, Metcalfe 6 00, Green 7 00, Marion 6 00, 12 00, Garrard 10 75, Meade 7 00, 8 00, Todd 6 00, 8 00, Lawrence 6 00, Christian 7 50, 8 00, 10 00, 12 00, Sumner, Tenn. 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 10 00, 12 00.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11.

Sales Jan 11 were 164 hhds: Daviess co new 6 00, old 7 00, Logan 6 00, Breckinridge 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, Trimble 6 00, Barren 6 00, 10 00, Grayson 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, Simpson 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, Hart 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, Meade 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, Henderson 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, Hardin 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, Green 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, Indiana 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, Tennessee leaf 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, Virginia bright wrapper 8 00.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.

Sales Jan 12 were 164 hhds: Ballard co old 13 00, 14 00, Breckinridge 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, 14 00, 16 00, 18 00, 20 00, 22 00, 24 00, 26 00, 28 00, 30 00, 32 00, 34 00, 36 00, 38 00, 40 00, 42 00, 44 00, 46 00, 48 00, 50 00, 52 00, 54 00, 56 00, 58 00, 60 00, 62 00, 64 00, 66 00, 68 00, 70 00, 72 00, 74 00, 76 00, 78 00, 80 00, 82 00, 84 00, 86 00, 88 00, 90 00, 92 00, 94 00, 96 00, 98 00, 100 00.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13.

Sales Jan 13 were 164 hhds: Ohio co new 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, 14 00, 16 00, 18 00, 20 00, 22 00, 24 00, 26 00, 28 00, 30 00, 32 00, 34 00, 36 00, 38 00, 40 00, 42 00, 44 00, 46 00, 48 00, 50 00, 52 00, 54 00, 56 00, 58 00, 60 00, 62 00, 64 00, 66 00, 68 00, 70 00, 72 00, 74 00, 76 00, 78 00, 80 00, 82 00, 84 00, 86 00, 88 00, 90 00, 92 00, 94 00, 96 00, 98 00, 100 00.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15.

Sales Jan 15 were 164 hhds: Trimble new 8 00, 10 00, 12 00, 14 00, 16 00, 18 00, 20 00, 22 00, 24 00, 26 00, 28 00, 30 00, 32 00, 34 00, 36 00, 38 00, 40 00, 42 00, 44 00, 46 00, 48 00, 50 00, 52 00, 54 00, 56 00, 58 00, 60 00, 62 00, 64 00, 66 00, 68 00, 70 00, 72 00, 74 00, 76 00, 78 00, 80 00, 82 00, 84 00, 86 00, 88 00, 90 00, 92 00, 94 00, 96 00, 98 00, 100 00.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14.

Sales Jan 14 were 287 hhds: Daviess co \$5 75, Hancock 7 00, Henderson 8 00, Hart 6 00, 10 00, 12 00, 14 00, 16 00, 18 00, 20 00, 22 00, 24 00, 26 00, 28 00, 30 00, 32 00, 34 00, 36 00, 38 00, 40 00, 42 00, 44 00, 46 00, 48 00, 50 00, 52 00, 54 00, 56 00, 58 00, 60 00, 62 00, 64 00, 66 00, 68 00, 70 00, 72 00, 74 00, 76 00, 78 00, 80 00, 82 00, 84 00, 86 00, 88 00, 90 00, 92 00, 94 00, 96 00, 98 00, 100 00.

We revise quotations:

Light 8 00, Heavy 9 00, Choice 10 00, Good 11 00, Fair 12 00, Inferior 13 00, Trash 14 00, Factory lugs 15 00, Planters common lugs 16 00, Planters good lugs 17 00, Common leaf 18 00, Good leaf 19 00, Fine to choice leaf 20 00, Choice leaf 21 00, Cutting lugs 22 00, Good to fine cutting 23 00, Choice cutting 24 00, Bright wrappers 25 00.

Groceries.

There has been an upward tendency for Rio coffee and prime rice, while New Orleans sugar and plantation molasses are rather quiet at quotations. Dealers can readily make purchases at our quotations, which are the rates for round and fair lots.

We quote:

Fair to fully fair N. O., per lb. 9 @ 10, Prime 10 @ 11, Choice 11 @ 12, Good 12 @ 13, Fair 13 @ 14, Inferior 14 @ 15, Hard Standard 16 @ 17, Demarara, raw 18 @ 19, Java, Govt. 20 @ 21, Java, Govt. 22 @ 23, Java, Govt. 24 @ 25, Java, Govt. 26 @ 27, Java, Govt. 28 @ 29, Java, Govt. 30 @ 31, Java, Govt. 32 @ 33, Java, Govt. 34 @ 35, Java, Govt. 36 @ 37, Java, Govt. 38 @ 39, Java, Govt. 40 @ 41, Java, Govt. 42 @ 43, Java, Govt. 44 @ 45, Java, Govt. 46 @ 47, Java, Govt. 48 @ 49, Java, Govt. 50 @ 51, Java, Govt. 52 @ 53, Java, Govt. 54 @ 55, Java, Govt. 56 @ 57, Java, Govt. 58 @ 59, Java, Govt. 60 @ 61, Java, Govt. 62 @ 63, Java, Govt. 64 @ 65, Java, Govt. 66 @ 67, Java, Govt. 68 @ 69, Java, Govt. 70 @ 71, Java, Govt. 72 @ 73, Java, Govt. 74 @ 75, Java, Govt. 76 @ 77, Java, Govt. 78 @ 79, Java, Govt. 80 @ 81, Java, Govt. 82 @ 83, Java, Govt. 84 @ 85, Java, Govt. 86 @ 87, Java, Govt. 88 @ 89, Java, Govt. 90 @ 91, Java, Govt. 92 @ 93, Java, Govt. 94 @ 95, Java, Govt. 96 @ 97, Java, Govt. 98 @ 99, Java, Govt. 100 @ 101.

COFFEE.

Rio, common 23 @ 24, "fair" 24 @ 25, "good" 25 @ 26, "prime" 26 @ 27, "choice" 27 @ 28, "fine" 28 @ 29, "super" 29 @ 30, "extra" 30 @ 31, "family" 31 @ 32, "No. 1" 32 @ 33, "No. 2" 33 @ 34, "No. 3" 34 @ 35, "No. 4" 35 @ 36, "No. 5" 36 @ 37, "No. 6" 37 @ 38, "No. 7" 38 @ 39, "No. 8" 39 @ 40, "No. 9" 40 @ 41, "No. 10" 41 @ 42, "No. 11" 42 @ 43, "No. 12" 43 @ 44, "No. 13" 44 @ 45, "No. 14" 45 @ 46, "No. 15" 46 @ 47, "No. 16" 47 @ 48, "No. 17" 48 @ 49, "No. 18" 49 @ 50, "No. 19" 50 @ 51, "No. 20" 51 @ 52, "No. 21" 52 @ 53, "No. 22" 53 @ 54, "No. 23" 54 @ 55, "No. 24" 55 @ 56, "No. 25" 56 @ 57, "No. 26" 57 @ 58, "No. 27" 58 @ 59, "No. 28" 59 @ 60, "No. 29" 60 @ 61, "No. 30" 61 @ 62, "No. 31" 62 @ 63, "No. 32" 63 @ 64, "No. 33" 64 @ 65, "No. 34" 65 @ 66, "No. 35" 66 @ 67, "No. 36" 67 @ 68, "No. 37" 68 @ 69, "No. 38" 69 @ 70, "No. 39" 70 @ 71, "No. 40" 71 @ 72, "No. 41" 72 @ 73, "No. 42" 73 @ 74, "No. 43" 74 @ 75, "No. 44" 75 @ 76, "No. 45" 76 @ 77, "No. 46" 77 @ 78, "No. 47" 78 @ 79, "No. 48" 79 @ 80, "No. 49" 80 @ 81, "No. 50" 81 @ 82, "No. 51" 82 @ 83, "No. 52" 83 @ 84, "No. 53" 84 @ 85, "No. 54" 85 @ 86, "No. 55" 86 @ 87, "No. 56" 87 @ 88, "No. 57" 88 @ 89, "No. 58" 89 @ 90, "No. 59" 90 @ 91, "No. 60" 91 @ 92, "No. 61" 92 @ 93, "No. 62" 93 @ 94, "No. 63" 94 @ 95, "No. 64" 95 @ 96, "No. 65" 96 @ 97, "No. 66" 97 @ 98, "No. 67" 98 @ 99, "No. 68" 99 @ 100, "No. 69" 100 @ 101, "No. 70" 101 @ 102, "No. 71" 102 @ 103, "No. 72" 103 @ 104, "No. 73" 104 @ 105, "No. 74" 105 @ 106, "No. 75" 106 @ 107, "No. 76" 107 @ 108, "No. 77" 108 @ 109, "No. 78" 109 @ 110, "No. 79" 110 @ 111, "No. 80" 111 @ 112, "No. 81" 112 @ 113, "No. 82" 113 @ 114, "No. 83" 114 @ 115, "No. 84" 115 @ 116, "No. 85" 116 @ 117, "No. 86" 117 @ 118, "No. 87" 118 @ 119, "No. 88" 119 @ 120, "No. 89" 120 @ 121, "No. 90" 121 @ 122, "No. 91" 122 @ 123, "No. 92" 123 @ 124, "No. 93" 124 @ 125, "No. 94" 125 @ 126, "No. 95" 126 @ 127, "No. 96" 127 @ 128, "No. 97" 128 @ 129, "No. 98" 129 @ 130, "No. 99" 130 @ 131, "No. 100" 131 @ 132.

COFFEE.

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COFFEE.

Rio,

Railway Department.

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Day, Night. Rows include Cincinnati and Eastern, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas, etc.

GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary.

10,000 Words and Meanings; not in other Dictionaries.

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto; Price \$12.

Whenever I wish to obtain exact definitions, I consult it.

It is one of my daily companions.

It is the best guide of students of our Language.

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Excellent Interest Rules.

For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days.

The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of answer to express it in dollars and cents:

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run; separate right hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure, and divide by 9.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 3.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 24.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days; separate right hand figure and divide by 2.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 18.

Twenty-four per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by 15.

CONVENIENT FOR REFERENCE.

When computing interest at four per cent., two places pointed off from the right of the principal gives the interest upon it for ninety days.

At 5 per cent. (two places pointed off) 72 days

At 6 " " " 45 days

At 8 " " " 27 days

At 10 " " " 18 days

At 12 " " " 15 days

At 15 " " " 12 days

At 18 " " " 10 days

At 20 " " " 9 days

At 24 " " " 7 days

At 30 " " " 6 days

At 36 " " " 5 days

At 45 " " " 4 days

At 60 " " " 3 days

At 72 " " " 2 days

At 90 " " " 1 day

At 108 " " " 1 day

At 126 " " " 1 day

At 144 " " " 1 day

At 162 " " " 1 day

At 180 " " " 1 day

At 200 " " " 1 day

At 225 " " " 1 day

At 250 " " " 1 day

At 270 " " " 1 day

At 300 " " " 1 day

At 324 " " " 1 day

At 360 " " " 1 day

At 400 " " " 1 day

At 450 " " " 1 day

At 500 " " " 1 day

At 540 " " " 1 day

At 576 " " " 1 day

At 600 " " " 1 day

At 648 " " " 1 day

At 675 " " " 1 day

At 700 " " " 1 day

At 720 " " " 1 day

At 750 " " " 1 day

At 774 " " " 1 day

At 800 " " " 1 day

At 825 " " " 1 day

At 850 " " " 1 day

At 875 " " " 1 day

At 900 " " " 1 day

At 924 " " " 1 day

At 950 " " " 1 day

Foreign Weights and Measures

REDUCED TO THE STANDARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a table of foreign weights and measures, which has been carefully compiled from various authentic sources, and, we believe, may be relied on as correct.

Aham, in Amsterdam.....41 galls

Almude, in Portugal.....4 galls

Almude, in Madeira.....4 galls

Almude, in Portugal.....4 galls

Almude, in Bahia.....4 galls

Almude, in Maranhao.....4 galls

Almude, in Rio Janeiro.....4 galls

Almude, in Pernambuco.....4 galls

Almude, in Ceylon.....4 galls

Almude, in Portugal.....4 galls

Almude, in Spain (large).....4 galls

Almude, in Spain (small).....4 galls

Almude, in Valencia.....4 galls

Almude, in Russia.....4 galls

Almude, in Batavia.....4 galls

Almude, in Ceylon.....4 galls

Almude, in Naples.....4 galls

Almude, in Leghorn.....4 galls

Almude, in Constantinople.....4 galls

Almude, in Smyrna.....4 galls

Almude, in Malta.....4 galls

Almude, in Sicily.....4 galls

Almude, in Greece.....4 galls

Almude, in Turkey.....4 galls

Almude, in Persia.....4 galls

Almude, in India.....4 galls

Almude, in China.....4 galls

Almude, in Japan.....4 galls

Almude, in Korea.....4 galls

Almude, in Siam.....4 galls

Almude, in Annam.....4 galls

Almude, in Cochinchina.....4 galls

Almude, in Cambodia.....4 galls

Almude, in Laos.....4 galls

Almude, in Siam.....4 galls

Almude, in Annam.....4 galls

Almude, in Cochinchina.....4 galls

Almude, in Cambodia.....4 galls

Almude, in Laos.....4 galls

Almude, in Siam.....4 galls

Almude, in Annam.....4 galls

Almude, in Cochinchina.....4 galls

Almude, in Cambodia.....4 galls

Almude, in Laos.....4 galls

Almude, in Siam.....4 galls

Almude, in Annam.....4 galls

Almude, in Cochinchina.....4 galls

Almude, in Cambodia.....4 galls

Almude, in Laos.....4 galls

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Almude, in Cochinchina.....4 galls

Almude, in Cambodia.....4 galls

Almude, in Laos.....4 galls

Almude, in Siam.....4 galls

Almude, in Annam.....4 galls

Almude, in Cochinchina.....4 galls

Almude, in Cambodia.....4 galls

Almude, in Laos.....4 galls

Useful Facts for Grocers.

ARROBA.—A Spanish weight of 25 lbs., and measure of about 4 lbs., as a Portuguese weight of about 32 lbs.

CERON.—A bale or package made of hides.

MAUND.—A Bengal weight of 100 lbs. Troy, or 82 lbs. Avoirdupois.

PICUL.—A Chinese weight of 163 1-3 lbs. It is divided into 100 cattis or 1600 taels. The Chinese call it Tau.

QUARTER.—In dry measure, the fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; as, a quarter of wheat.

QNTAL.—A hundred weight, or 112 lbs.

TAE.—In China, a denomination of money worth nearly seven shillings sterling, or about a dollar and a half gold; also a weight of one and a third ounces.

High Rates of Interest.

With the view of indicating plainly the great difficulty on the part of borrowers paying a high rate of interest, we again ask a careful consideration of the increase of capital invested at the various rates of interest, as set forth in the following statement:

If one dollar be invested, and the interest added to the principal annually, at the rate named, we shall have the following result as the accumulation of 100 years:

One Dollar, 100 years at 1 per cent.....\$2.59

do do do do do do.....2.60

do do do do do do.....2.61

do do do do do do.....2.62

do do do do do do.....2.63

do do do do do do.....2.64

do do do do do do.....2.65

do do do do do do.....2.66

do do do do do do.....2.67

do do do do do do.....2.68

do do do do do do.....2.69

do do do do do do.....2.70

do do do do do do.....2.71

do do do do do do.....2.72

do do do do do do.....2.73

do do do do do do.....2.74

do do do do do do.....2.75

do do do do do do.....2.76

do do do do do do.....2.77

do do do do do do.....2.78

do do do do do do.....2.79

do do do do do do.....2.80

do do do do do do.....2.81

do do do do do do.....2.82

Miscellaneous.

Domestic Dried Fruits.

Within the past twenty years the trade in domestic dried fruits has become a very important interest, and the business is every year steadily increasing. Formerly it was the custom with farmers to use most of their surplus stock of apples and peaches in the manufacture of cider and peach brandy. The increased production of domestic fruit, and a manifest improvement in its quality, soon stimulated consumers to a more liberal use of all varieties. At present, vast quantities of dried apples, peaches, cherries, plums and blackberries are annually sent to market, and either sold to our own people or shipped abroad.

The preparation of dried fruits for market is a matter of the utmost importance, if the agriculturist desires to realize a fair profit for his trouble and expense of cultivation. The day has gone by when fruit of poor quality or badly put up will sell to advantage. Common, ill-flavored varieties were, years ago, palmed off upon unsuspecting purchasers at low figures; but now, inferior kinds will hardly pay the charges of transportation to market. In too many instances, the ordinary fruit of former years was sawney, worm-eaten or unpalatable, and when dried it became more unwholesome still. People who have indulged in fruits of this description, and who have formed opinions based on such experience are very apt to entertain prejudices unfavorable to the use of any variety of domestic dried fruit.

The best productions of the orchard, and many kinds of berries, can be made available in this manner, and afford an excellent substitute for the same production in its original and more perfect condition. Little difficulty is experienced in selling dried fruit of this description to home consumers or shippers, at paying rates. Care must be observed, however, in putting up packages for sale. Light and dark colored apples should never be mixed together; neither should sour and sweet; and this rule will apply equally to all other descriptions of fruit which are dried for general consumption. The quality should be as uniform as possible, the appearance of the article fresh and inviting, and when cut in halves or quarters, the cores, seeds or pits should be entirely removed.

Considerable quantities of dried fruits are used by bakers in the making of pies and other kinds of pastry, while the export trade in most descriptions is also very large.

Eastern and Southern dried apples, peaches, &c., command the highest prices in the New York markets, partly on account of their superior quality, and better flavor, but mostly from the fact that the farmers and fruit raisers of these localities have a more correct idea of what is necessary to make their products appear to the best advantage.

At the recent great fire in Chicago, immense quantities of apples, peaches, blackberries and other dried fruits were destroyed; but a large proportion of the loss was "old crop," which had been kept over from former years, and had been held on speculative account, much above the views of dealers and consumers.

The principle export market for dried fruits is Great Britain; but the aggregate consumption of all varieties in other foreign markets is considerable.—[N. Y. Merchants' Journal.]

Anecdotes of the Raven.

The scene of the incident was one of those fairs which, in our boyish days, we remember so well, and with pleasant and not altogether unregretful feelings that our modern civilization is rapidly making them institutions of the past. On the outside canvas of one show was depicted the representation of a huge bird, which was described in gigantic characters as the "Learned Raven."

There was a goodly congregation assembled within the precincts of the booth to witness the performance of the wonderful bird, and as a matter of course, a respectable sprinkling of the sex, old and young, which is especially credited with the bump of curiosity.

The raven duly appeared, went through sundry tricks not supposed to be general with ravens in their natural state, such as picking out from a circle of cards, each of which was conspicuously impressed with a capital letter, the components, letter by letter, of some desired word, and arranging them in their proper orthographical order; and then, selecting the fairest specimen in the company, made her a meal of it, and his own reputation in the hearts of everyone present at the same moment.

One old lady, however, unwilling to be well along, asked the showman, with a patronizing air, if the raven had a name.

"Yes," said the showman, in his

rough manner, "he knows it well enough; but he don't like to be asked his name."

But the elderly dame, to whom a certain air of religious asceticism, which hardly befitted such a scene of gaiety, had imparted an authoritative mien, challenged the "learned raven."

"What's your name?"

"Beelzebub!" cried the raven; and, clearing the stage at a swoop, made straight for his inquisitive interrogator, who was only too glad to "skedaddle" from the scene of action, amid the uproarious laughter of the company.

One of these birds used to be kept, about the year 1808, at the Red Lion, Hungerford. A gentleman's chaise in turning into the yard, ran over the leg of his Newfoundland dog, and while examining the injury done, Ralph was evidently a concerned spectator. When the dog was tied up under the manger with the horses, Ralph attended upon him with peculiar kindness. This was so marked that it was observed to the hostler, who said that he had been bred from his pin-feather in intimacy with a dog; that the affections between them were mutual, and that all the neighborhood had been witnesses of the acts of fondness they had conferred on each other. This dog, also, had his leg broken; and during the long time he was confined Ralph waited upon and carried his provisions daily. By accident the hostler shut the stable door, and Ralph was deprived of the company of his friend the whole night; but in the morning the door was found so pecked that Ralph would, in another hour, have made his own entrance port.

Patents.

The following is a list of patents issued to inventors for the week ending January 10, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished the INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE by Cox & Cox, solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C.:

Combined Seeder, Plow and Roller, O. B. Cheatham, Henderson, Ky.

Car Coupling, C. Easton, Louisville, Ky.

Whisky (trade-mark), Barkhouse, Brothers & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Blackboard Rubber, J. F. Bigger and W. A. Pugh, Rushville, Ind.

Electro Magnetic Engine, H. S. Daggett, Lafayette, Ind.

Weather Strip, J. M. Dils, Osceola, Ind.

Tank Valve, J. H. Dorst, New Albany, Ind.

Grading and Ditching Scraper, C. D. and M. C. Meigs, Romney, Ind.

Soil Pulverizer, D. Osborn, Paoli, Ind.

Earth Scraper, M. Newton, Kentland, Ind.

Bit Brace, J. Wright, Prairie Creek, Ind.

Sash Holder, G. W. Warren, Bristol, Ind.

Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer combined, G. Bergner, Washington, Mo.

Fare Box, H. Baraugar, St. Louis, Mo.

Sandal, R. Johnston, Huntsville, Ala.

Bale Tie, J. T. Butler, New Orleans, La.

Dumping Wagon, W. W. Cane, New Orleans, La.

Projectile for small arms, C. Madwell, New Orleans, La.

Medical Compound, or Salve, Louisa Master, Jackson, Miss.

Compartment Car for Railways, W. D. Mann, Mobile, Ala.

Pipe Wrench, C. Neames, New Orleans, La.

Medical Compound, or Liver Invigorator, W. K. Simmons, Weatherford, Tex.

Walking Planter, M. W. Stephenson, Pickensville, Ala.

Ironing Machine, C. C. Thomas, Natchez, Miss.

Cleaning Watches and Clocks, W. W. Thompson, Smithville, Ga.

An excellent red or blue stamping ink can be prepared by making a saturated solution of fuchsin or sublime blue with pure glycerine, and adding afterwards for the red color madder cake, and ultra marine for the blue, thickening with enough dextrine to give the desired consistency. This color possesses all the peculiarities which are required for good stamping ink.

Texas, and indeed the Far West generally, had a great loss in cattle stock by the recent severe weather and heavy storms.

The failure of two cotton firms, said to be short on the staple, is announced since our last.

Rhorer & Speed,

119 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.,

CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
HAIR, FIRE-BRICK, &c.

Facilities for the prompt execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight. Special attention to Coopers to Shipments.

IMPORTANT FACTS

To all users of

SEWING MACHINES

FROM the time of the first patent of a sewing machine, in 1812, there have been more than 1,000 inventions of real or alleged improvements in it. A great proportion of the inventions have been discarded as ineffective or useless. The most valuable improvements are owned and controlled by three or four of the many sewing machine companies, and the machines are now made at the rate of two thousand a day. A business of such great and increasing magnitude, involving the livelihood of many thousands, and the comfort and prosperity of all, claims the attention of all, and to point out which of the leading companies now makes the

Most Perfect Sewing Machine

is the object of this article, based upon indisputable facts, written without prejudice, and in the light of all the information we have gathered upon the subject.

The first **WHEEL SEWING MACHINE** was patented by the late Theodore E. Weed, in 1851, since which time it has been greatly simplified, its work perfected and its capacity increased. The business men and capitalists who now possess the **Weed Sewing Machine Company**, reorganized in 1871, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, after much time and experience produced their new

Family Favorite Sewing Machine.

So great were its merits and success, that within five years they reached a position in their line which required twenty years for their principal competitors to attain.

At the Paris Exposition in 1867

the Weed company took the highest prize for the best sewing machine. This established its claims for ability to execute work of every description, without change or adjustment, and from the most delicate to the heaviest goods—a range of work never before attempted by any machine.

Wheeler & Wilson were awarded a gold medal only for their machine for making button-holes. Elias Howe received the Legion of Honor decoration as being the original inventor of the sewing machine upon which vast improvements have been made by others, the Weed machine being adjudged the best of all. At the

Maryland Institute Exhibition in 1869

(the 23d annual), there was a grand contest for superiority between the Weed, the Wheeler & Wilson and the Howe sewing machines—three leading sewing machines. The trial lasted five weeks and resulted in favor of the Weed machine.

At the first public examination, the agent of the Weed machine presented, in writing, to the committee appointed to examine the mechanical merits of each,

29 Separate and Distinct Claims for superiority for the Weed machine, as compared with the Wheeler & Wilson machine. All these claims were sustained. Then were submitted

12 Distinct Claims of Superiority for the Weed machine, as compared with the Howe machine. All these claims were also sustained. The award of the judges was unanimous, and as follows:

A Gold Medal to the Weed Machine.

A silver medal, each, to the Wheeler & Wilson and the Howe machines. None of the committee or judges had ever before examined the Weed machine. This was its first appearance as a competitor for honors at a public exhibition in Maryland. The judges, where wholly appointed by the Executive committee and were personally unknown to the respective competitors. The verdict was that of an unquestioned, honest, intelligent and competent authority, decisively and unanimously pronounced.

W. H. GOLDBERMAN,

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 7 Masonic Temple,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

del6-1f

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY.

JOHN B. DAVIES,

Manufacturer of Marine, Land and Portable

STEAM ENGINES,

Grist, Distillery and Saw Mill Machinery,

TOBACCO, COTTON and HAY PRESSES

AND SCREWS,

Boiler, Sheet Iron and Copper Work of

all Descriptions,

Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings,

Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.

Corner Main and Ninth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

aug2-1y

WM. KAYE,

Manufacturer of

Church, Steamboat and Plantation Bells.

Also, Brass Castings and finished

work of every description, Water

street, bet. First and

Second, Louisville, Ky. 8-26-50

BRINLY PLOWS

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN USE.

Have taken over 250 Premiums at

Fairs throughout the South. Send for

illustrated Catalogue with

Price List, and certificates

of planters who use them.

BRINLY, MILES & HARDY,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ly25-6m

ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS

MULDOON, BULLETT & CO.

Marble Works and Studio

In Carrara, Italy,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mons. Chas. Bullett Sculptor,

Late of the Academy of Fine Arts, Par

STATUES, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets,

Vaults, Tiles, Vases, Mantels, &c., &c.

executed from the very best designs and

choice Italian Marble, Also,

GRANITE WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office—No. 311 Green street, between Third

and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Office and Warehouses in St. Louis

corner Olive, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

Orders received at either point promptly

filled. Addressee.

ly13-1y.

1871. FALL AND WINTER 1871.

TRADE.

WHOLESALE.

M'CORD, BRADLEY & CO.

No. 208 MAIN STREET, bet. SEVENTH and

EIGHTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

FOR THE

Fall and Winter of 1871.

Which will be offered

LOW TO THE TRADE.

Special inducements offered to cash buyers.

Agents for the sale of the New Albany Wool-

en and Cotton Mill Goods, Jeans, Flannels,

Blankets, Yarns, Sheetings, &c.

oc28-1f

STEEL RAIL! DOUBLE TRACK!

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,

The Great Short Line from CINCINNATI to CO-

LUMBUS

EAST!

Saving 87 to 110 miles, and arriving one train

in advance at

NEW YORK.

Saving 59 miles and arriving 6 1/2 hours in ad-

vance at

BALTIMORE.

Saving 77 miles and arriving 8 3/4 hours in ad-

vance at

WASHINGTON.

Reaching

PHILADELPHIA

One train the quickest.

The Great Iron Railway Bridges

Over the Ohio river, at Parkersburg and Bel-

aire, are completed.

Morning and Night Lines of

Pullman's Palace Drawing Room

and Sleeping Cars

Are run on this route from Cincinnati to Col-

umbus to Baltimore or Washington City.

WITHOUT CHANGE.

By this route you avoid ALL OMNIBUS

TRANSFERS and FERRIES.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the

South and West.

J. L. WILSON,

Gen'l Ticket Agent, Master Transport'n,

Baltimore, Md. Baltimore, Md

and

SIDNEY B. JONES, Gen'l Pass. Agent,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

oc21-1f

DIVORCES.

United States Divorce Agency,

Established in 1855.

Divorces legally obtained in every State

where the laws are liberal on the subject, and

under the United States laws, for persons

from any State or Country—legal everywhere—

—desertion, cruelty, non-support, drunken-

ness, etc., sufficient cause. No publicity re-

quired—no fee until divorce obtained.

Call on or address

GOLD & BURGER,

Counselors-at-Law,

Broadway, 2d door below John street,

oc21-6m New York City.

PORCH & COOKE,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

Notions, &c.,

187 Main Street,

North Side, between Fifth and Sixth.

JUST RECEIVED:

50 cases new style Prints.

25 Bales Sheetings.

10 cases Bleached Muslins.

10 do Feather Tickings.

10 do Flaid Linseys.

10 do Eastern Jeans.

5 do Sec. ch Gingham.

5 do Printed and Solid Delaines.

10 do Hope Woolen Mills Jeans.

5 do "Red Lion" brand Alpaca.

5 do New style Dress Goods.

Together with a full line of Notions and Fan-

cies Goods, which we offer to the trade low for

cash, or to prompt buyers.

oc28-1f

SALT. SALT.

ROBERT A. NEWHOUSE,

General Agent

Ohio River and Kanawha

SALT COMPANIES,

And sole Agent in this City for the

Ohio River, West Virginia and Kanawha Salt

OF ALL GRADES.

No. 2, THIRD STREET,

Between Main and the River,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The Ohio River Salt Company is composed

of the following companies:

Dabney Salt Co. Sugar Run Salt Co.

Excelsior do Pomeroy do

Minersville do Lead

An Annual Review.

Last week one of the city daily papers published an annual review of the market, dating the year from January 1, 1870 to January 1, 1871. These reviews, if intelligently compiled and correctly given, are commendable in the press, yet the facts should be through the custom house and chamber of commerce, if reliable data are required, and not the circulars of dealers or interested parties. An annual review of the commerce and trade of this city as well as all southern cities should date from the 1st of September for all articles and products, save and except leaf tobacco, that dates from November. The review in question, while giving some statistics only up to last June and others in blank aggregates, and blank in products, no doubt serves for its purpose as an advertising medium to those who paid for it. The information conveyed to the provision trade of the country, in which upwards of \$45,475,000 is invested in hogs, that they have lost and must continue to "make a loss" on every pound they purchased, is extremely encouraging if not very flattering to their abilities as business men. Former misstatements, in regard to the past year's tobacco crop, are again circulated in this "annual review," the bulk of which, especially that purporting to be an original compilation of the interests and products, was taken from our statistics when in the Board of Trade, three years ago.

The annual report of the Board of Trade for the year ending March 31, 1869, in its enumeration of the leading factories and manufactories of the city, makes a total of 517 works, employing 11,623 operators, with \$17,835,500 capital invested. This last review, purporting to be for the year just closed, shows a very material falling off in the number of works, the aggregate capital, and the number of hands employed. Has Louisville retrograded so much in those years? It would seem so, if this report for the year 1871 is to be relied upon. The actual facts, if published, would show that the city has made rapid strides in industrial pursuits, population, and wealth in the past three years, and not declined.

The Shreve estate in the Louisville hotel was sold Tuesday for \$190, 10¢. The purchaser was Mr. Irwin C. Stump, of the firm of Stump & Walts. It is reported that this hotel will be carried on under new proprietors, and that Messrs. Kean and Judge, the former lessees, will soon erect a new hotel.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., sole proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, has for over three years offered, through nearly every newspaper in the United States, a standing reward of \$300 for a case of Catarrh in the head which he cannot cure. That he has treated thousands of cases and had no claims presented for the reward, from any one who has made a thorough use of his means of cure, is strong and conclusive evidence that he possesses sure means of curing the loathsome disease. The Catarrh Remedy is sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.—A new light dawned upon the world with the introduction of Plantation Bitters twelve years ago. Drastic purgation went out—restoration and renovation came in. The eyes of the people were opened to the great fact that the way to cure disease is to strengthen and support its victims, not to place them at its mercy by depriving them of the little strength they have. It soon became evident that as a means of infusing vitality into the feeble system, regulating the secretions, curing indigestion, and reforming a bilious habit of body, no medicinal preparation then known was at all comparable to the new restorative. Since then hundreds of attempts have been made to rival the Bitters. They have all failed, and the Grand Revolution in medical treatment, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that Plantation Bitters is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

Help Us.

A new year has commenced; all our friends who wish us success can greatly aid and assist therein by sending us one or more new subscribers. Will not each one of our patrons urge his neighbor to subscribe? Who will be the first to respond?

FOR SALE.

One of Sperry's celebrated Farmers' Boilers, size 2, capacity 50 gallons. This boiler is one of the latest and best patents, is self-dumping, is made in the most substantial and thorough manner, and is the one most extensively used throughout the No. 10 West. The one we offer is new and complete, and is the best and cheapest in the market. Price \$360, packed and delivered at any railroad depot.

Apply at this office.

Twelve million pounds of wool have been exported from California during the past nine months.

LINEN GOODS.

500 pieces Irish Linens, assorted.
50 do Huck towels.
20 do white-cloth Linen.
20 do white-cloth Linen.

TABLE LINENS, TOWELINGS, &c.

250 pieces white table Damask.
20 do white-cloth Damask.
100 do brown linen table Damask.
1000 do white table-cloths, from 8x8 to 10x12.
100 doz linen Damask towels.
50 do Huck towels.
200 do bath towels.
500 do damask napkins.
360 do Boylies.
6 bales Russia crash.
20 do American crash.

SHIRT FRONTS.

500 doz woven linen shirt fronts.
700 do stitched shirt fronts.
200 do cotton shirt fronts.
100 do embroidered shirt fronts.

TARLATANS.

100 pieces white Tarlatans.
100 do pink Tarlatans.
100 do black, blue, buff, scarlet and green Tarlatans.

Just received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

70 & 72 Sixth Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

COAL! COAL!

WM. L. MURPHY. THOS. S. BOTTOMLEY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Pittsburgh and Other Coal.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Peacock Pomeroy Coal.

Office, 59½ Third st., near Main.

de2-6m

GOLDEN PORK-HOUSE.

O. W. THOMAS & CO.,

Packers, Curers of the Celebrated Golden

Hams, Breakfast Bacon, &c., and general Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

Office 31 West Main street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WM. HUGHES. JOHN D. TAGGART.

J. W. GOSLEE. GEO. W. TARTLETON.

HUGHES, GOSLEE & CO.,

PORK-PACKERS,

PROVISION & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

And Curers of "Kentucky" brand of Sugar-cured Hams,

62 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

de2-ly

HAMILTON BROTHERS,

PORK PACKERS,

PROVISION DEALERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Proprietors of the celebrated "Pee-Dee" Pork-House, Logan street, between Jacob and Hamilton. Curers of the celebrated "Sugar-cured" "Pee-Dee Hams." Business house,

64 Second St., bet. Main & Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

de2-ly

A. SCHOEFFEL & CO.,

PORK - PACKERS,

PROVISION & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

13 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

de2-ly

JARVIS & CO.,

PORK-PACKERS

AND

General Provision Dealers,

47 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

de2-ly

GARDEN SEEDS

Of Choice Stock and True to Name.

EVERY VARIETY OF SELECTED

Garden, Field & Flower Seeds.

Having over 200 acres devoted to seed-growing, all wanting pure seeds direct from the

GROWER,

Should send their orders direct to us.

Descriptive Catalogues and Price List furnished on application.

COLLINS, DOWNS & CO.,

1111 AND 1113 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Seed Farms near Haddonfield, N. J.

N. B.—Trade supplied on liberal terms.

de2-2m

J. M. HOPKINS. R. H. HIGGINS.

HOPKINS & HIGGINS,

Distillers and Dealers in

KENTUCKY BOURBON

AND

RYE WHISKIES.

Nos. 3 Main and 4 Washington streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan 13-ly

G. SPRATT. CHAS. A. BRIDGES.

Two doors from the Calt House.

"PICKETT"

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

SPRATT & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Corner Eighth and Main streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan 13-ly

F. S. J. RONALD. R. W. RONALD.

W. A. RONALD, JR.

RONALD, BROTHER & CO.,

NINTH-STREET

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

Corner Main and Ninth streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan 13-ly

J. M. ROBINSON. O. T. STIFFIELD. J. O. KNOWLES.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

COFFEE.

(See Groceries, Special Report.)

CHOCOLATE.

Vanilla.....45 a50

Double do.....45 a50

Triple do.....45 a50

Des Families.....45 a50

De Sante.....45 a50

Baker & Co., No. 1.....45 a50

Pittsburg, retail.....45 a50

Pomeroy.....45 a50

CORNMEAL.

Boiled.....45 a50

Unboiled.....45 a50

Kin dried, per bbl.....45 a50

CEMENT.

Hydraulic, per bbl.....45 a50

Plaster.....45 a50

CANDIES.

Assorted.....45 a50

French.....45 a50

CANNED GOODS.

Oysters, 1lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 2lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 3lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 4lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 5lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 6lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 7lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 8lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 9lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 10lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 11lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 12lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 13lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 14lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 15lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 16lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 17lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 18lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 19lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 20lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 21lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 22lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 23lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 24lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 25lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 26lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 27lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 28lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 29lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 30lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 31lb.....45 a50

Oysters, 32lb.....45 a50

LOUISVILLE WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

[N. B.—Our quotations are the cash rates; small orders at the usual advance.]

ALE AND BEER.

Ale, as to brand.....12 00a15 00

" packages included.....14 50a17 50

Beer, common.....7 00a9 00

Lager.....10 00a12 00

Porter, 50 gal.....1 50

BAGGING AND ROPE.

(See Special Report.)

BROOMS.

(See Special Report.)

BARK.

(See Provision Report.)

BACON.

(See Provision Report.)

BAGS.

Gunney in bales.....19 00a20 00

Grain, 2 bushel.....32 00a35 00

" 2 1/2.....45 00a45 00

Burlaps 4-bushel.....15 00a20 00

do 2 do.....15 00a20 00

Seamless.....22 00a27 00

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(See Special Report.)

COOPERAGE.

Iron hoop Bourbon barrels.....32 00a36 00

Highwine barrels, iron-hooped.....2 10a3 10

Wood hoop (16 hoop) Highwine bbls. 1 75a1 85

Oil barrels.....2 00a2 50

Pork barrels.....2 00a2 50

Land tierces.....2 00a2 50

Bacon tierces.....2 00a2 50

Queensware tierces.....50c

Half whisky barrels, iron hoop.....1 50a2 00

Ten gallon Whisky kegs.....1 50a2 00

Five gallon Whisky kegs.....90c

COOPERSTUFFS.

Barrel poles, 1000.....14 00a16 00

Hoghead poles, 1000.....24 00a26 00

Barrel staves, rough, 1000.....16 00a18 00

Barrel staves, dressed, 1000.....20 00a22 00

Hoghead staves, rough, 1000.....30 00a32 00

CANDLES AND SOAP.

Star Candles, full weight, 10 lb.....19 00a20 00

Common Tallow Candles.....12 00a12 00

German Soap, No. 1, at.....6 00a7 00

" No. 2, at.....6 00a7 00

Rosin, at.....6 00a7 00

Colgate Family Soap.....13 00a14 00

COTTON.

(See Special Report.)

COTTON YARNS.

No. 500, per dozen, at.....15 a16 c

No. 600, ".....13 a14 c

No. 700, ".....12 a13 c

COFFEE.

(See Groceries, Special Report.)

CHOCOLATE.

Vanilla.....45 a50

Double do.....45 a50

Triple do.....45 a50

Des Families.....45 a50

De Sante.....45 a50

Baker & Co., No. 1.....45 a50

Pittsburg, retail.....45 a50

Pomeroy.....45 a50

CORNMEAL.

Boiled.....45 a50

Unboiled.....45 a50